

THE
UMPIRE:
OR,
ENGLAND
The Ballance of
EUROPE.
Containing

A Brief account of the evils which have
been brought upon this Nation, by
Members of Parliament taking Pub-
lick Employments upon them.

Humbly offered to the Consideration of the
Honourable House of Commons.

*Surely this great People are a Wise and Understand-
ing Nation. Deut. 4. 6.*

L O N D O N,
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England the Ballance of Europe.

THe Noble and Glorious Actions of our Ancestors can never be worn out by Time, but will remain and be had in remembrance to all Posterity: For they by their Vertue, Valour and Conduct became, or made themselves the Ballance of *Europe*, which they held many Ages; and when Free from Intestine Broils, always gave Laws to *France*, which was ever far Superior to *England* in Strength by Land, and the Nations Allies then nothing so powerful as now they are. We indeed boast of the great Actions perform'd by our Ancestors, and value our selves much thereupon; but do not imitate their Vertue, as will evidently appear to all the World. For when *Edward III.* *Henry V.* *Edward IV.* *Henry VII.* and *Henry VIII.* had War with *France*, they invaded *France* by Sea and

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Land with great and Powerful Armies, and committed great Spoil and Ravage upon the *Maritime* Coasts of *France*, which always became the seat of War; in the Prosecution of which all the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom engaged, generally speaking, as one man; and were then also a great Bulwark to the Liberties of the People: Yet now ever since the Revolution, the attacking *France* by Sea has been rendred a thing all together Impracticable, and the greatest part of our great Men and Gentlemen of the Kingdom have declin'd War, and been continually in Faction among themselves here at home about Religion, from whence Innumerable Evils have flow'd and fallen upon the Allies as well as upon the People of *England*, who have been and are now miserably oppress'd, and not in her Majesties Power to prevent it; which we shall most undeniably prove, and unfold the whole Mystery, without prejudice to any party, or making any personal Reflections, having no design but a Publick and National good, which is a thing all Men should seek, without forming themselves into Parties; *for Government is like unto a mans body, some parts or Members whereof are more noble and useful than others. But the welfare of it lies in the Union and Conjunction of all together.* But considering how deeply these Corruptions are rooted, and strongly supported, it will be necessary before we proceed any further, to satisfy Mankind, we do not stand alone in our Opinion and Judgment in the matter, in reference to what we say as to the

the Heat and Factions in the Kingdom ; and those who will lay aside prejudice will soon be convinced our prosecuting the War in *Spain*, and the *Spanish Netherlands*, has not the least tendency towards reducing the Exorbitant Power of the *French King*, but impoverishes the Nation, and causes the spilling of a great deal of Blood to no purpose.

“ There has been in the compass of few years, much talk, and God knows to many ill effects too, of Factions in this Kingdom ; and we have Lived in our days to see the two great Parties known by the Name of *Whig* and *Tory* directly change their ground, and those who were formerly the Anti-courtiers became as pliant and Obsequious as ever they were who had been most found fault with on that score.

“ But we are humbly of Opinion that at this time of day, neither of those Parties have the Game in their hands as they have formerly perhaps fancied to themselves. But they who shall be so honest and wise constantly to prefer the true interest of *England* to that of any other Country or People, preserve the Religion and the Laws, protect and promote the Trade of the Nation, Thriftily and providently administer the Publick Treasure, and study to Maintain the Sovereignty of our Seas, so Natural so Anciently and so justly the true Defence of this Kingdom, that Body whomsoever it shall be composed of, shall have the Weight of *England* on its side, and if there can be any of another frame, they must in the end prove so many miserable rotten
“ Reeds

“ Reeds.—— which makes us a little reflect on
 “ the Circumstances of our Nation, that where-
 “ as the Fleet of *England* hath been renowned
 “ through so many Ages for the Honour and
 “ security of this Kingdom, in these latter days
 “ by an unaccountable Improvidence our care
 “ has been more industriously applyed to the
 “ Raising great Numbers of Land-forces than in
 “ maintaining and supporting the glorious an-
 “ cient Bulwarks of our Country: And when we
 “ have to do with an Enemy whom we so far
 “ excell in strength at Sea, that with a little more
 “ ordinary Application we might hope to restrain
 “ his exorbitant power by our Naval Expediti-
 “ ons, we have employed our greatest industry
 “ and a vast expence to attack him by Land in
 “ that part, where by the strength of his numer-
 “ ous Garisons he must be for many years at least
 “ invulnerable.

“ But 'tis to be hoped the great Allies them-
 “ selves, to whom we doubt not the *English* Na-
 “ tion wishes all happiness and prosperity, as
 “ being bound up with them in the same Interest,
 “ will at last be sensible that this Kingdom cannot
 “ be useful in the common Cause so much as at
 “ Sea. The situation of this Country adapts it for
 “ advantages by Sea; the Trade of it enables it
 “ to go on with a War by Sea; and neither of
 “ them can long bear a great expence of a War
 “ in a Foreign Land. The experience of former
 “ success at Sea makes the Nation ever fond
 “ of employing 'its Vigour there.

We shall now give an Account of the Proceed-
 ings

ings of King *Edward III.* &c. in their Wars against *France*; in which we do not pretend to give a full account of all the actions of War performed by those Princes, but shew from our own Histories the Measures they took in the Prosecution of their Wars, which made them so famous in the World, and Umpire of the Affairs of *Euorpe*, by which it will be found they Landed in *France* many Thousands of Horse as well as Foot, and with their Fleets committed great Spoil and Ravage upon the Maritime Coasts of *France*, by which means they greatly enriched their Followers and Soldiers, and Embarrassed the *French* King's affairs to such a degree that they were always constrained to be humble Suiters for Peace, which they cou'd never obtain, but upon hard Terms, and is matter which ought now to be duly weighed by all who have any regard to their Country's welfare; especially those whom Providence hath put into a capacity to rectifie past Miscarriages, and make Atonement to God and the World for past Evils, which in due place we shall not spare to lay open, and therein do no more than what has been practised in all Ages, the Duty a man owes to the welfare of his Country being infinitely more to be preferred than the Respect due to persons in places of publick Trust, they being all subject to the Law and responsible for their actions; therefore 'tis a weak thing in any man to be frightened from his Duty by popular reproach, or the displeasure of Great men; for he that does not employ his Talent well, that is, to the Benefit

of Mankind, shall suffer Woe, as well as he that misemploys it.

King *Edward* III. In the Year, 1338. Landed at *Sluice*, with a great Army; and a Fleet of 400 Sail, and having taken upon him the Title of King of *France*, he the Second time Landed at *Sluice*, with an Army; but “ the *French* with
“ a Navy of about 400 Ships lay about *Sluice* in
“ *Flanders* to intercept the King, who set on the
“ *French* with great Fury and Force, and slew
“ 30000 Men, and not half their Ships escaped
“ untaken or unsunk; he afterwards Sailed for *France*
“ with about 1000 Sail. No man is said to know whether he bent his Course, so well he could trust himself
“ and so wisely Free his Councils from the Possibility
“ of discovery, It was not long before he came
“ to an Anchor in the Haven of *Hogy St. Vast*,
“ a great Cape or peninsule in *Normandy*; his Land-
“ forces did Muster 2500 Horse and 30000 Foot, with which Army he took many Towns, and Spoil and Ravaged the Country, even up to the very Gates of *Paris*, which occasioned many Bloody Encounters to the great loss of the *French* and encrease of the King’s Spoil and Fame: At the Battle of *Cressy*, (where the *French* were far Superior in Number, and thought themselves to be then as good Soldiers as they do now) he Slew 30000 Men, after which he took *Calis*, and many other Towns. The Black Prince the Kings Son, took *John* the *French* King Prisoner, together with *Philip* his Son, besides many Lords and 2000 Knights and Gentlemen.

While the King was in *France* “ The *Scots* Invaded

"vaded *England*, with 62000 Men, and thought
 "none but Priests and Shepherds were left at
 "home; but in the Bishoprick of *Durham* they
 were Routed and their King taken Prisoner:
 After which the Dauphin's Commissioners conti-
 nually followed the King's Camp to solicit a Peace,
 which at length was concluded at *Bretigni*, near
Chartres, in the Name of the Dauphin King *John's*
 Eldest Son. It was then and there agreed, King
Edward should have the full Sovereignty, *Poitou*,
Santogne, *Rochel*, the Countrey of *Aubins*, *An-*
goumois, *Perigord*, *Calis*, the Countrey of *Guisnes*,
 and *Pontou*, with 300000 Crowns in Gold, for
 King *John's* Ransom; his Brother *Philip*, and
 other Princes of the Blood being given *Ed-*
ward as Hostages, besides Thirty Earls and
 Knights, with two Deputies out of each of
 the 19 Cities; whose Names were particularly
 mentioned.

King *Henry* Vth. coming to the Throne,
 in the Year 1415, he laid Claim to the Crown
 of *France*, and made preparation to carry on
 the War. "King *Henry* now ready to Embark
 on *Wednesday* the 5th of *August*, with 1500 Sail,
 "took to Sea, Attended with Six Thousand
 "Spears, and 24000 Footmen, besides Gunners,
 "Engineers, Artificers, and Labourers a great
 "Number, and the 15th of the same Month,
 "Anchored in the Mouth of *Sein*, about three
 "Miles from *Harflew*, where He Landed his
 "Men; making Proclamation upon pain of
 "Death, that Churches should be spared from
 "all Violence of spoil; that Church-men, Wo-

“ men, and Children shou’d not be hurt, abused
 “ or wronged — His Followers and Fellows
 “ in these his new begun Wars, were his
 “ two Brethren, the Dukes of *Clarence* and
 “ *Glocester*, as also his Unkles, the Duke of
 “ *York*, and the Earl of *Dorset*, Accompanied
 “ with the Earls of *Kent*, *Cornwal*, and *Hun-*
 “ *rington*. besides a most Noble Fellowship of
 “ other Lords, Barons, and Men at Arms —
 “ He commanded his Ships to Cast Anchor,
 “ as near the Town, as with safety they
 “ might, whereby the Place became besieged
 “ by Land and Sea; then Mounted he his Ar-
 “ tillery, began his Mines, brought the Works
 “ close to the Counter-Scarf of the Ditch, pre-
 “ pared Fagots to fill it, and presently won the
 “ Base Town. — All things now in a rea-
 “ diness, King *Henry* with a puissant Army
 “ prepared his Second expedition into *France*:
 “ His Fleet consisting 1500 Sail. many Lords,
 “ and Men at Arms, the Muster-Roll engrossed
 “ with 25527 Soldiers, every 4th Man being a
 “ Horse-man, besides 1000 Carpenters, Artificers,
 “ and Labourers; and the first of *August* Arrived
 “ in *Normandy*, to such Terror of the Inhabitants
 “ that they fled further into the Main, in-
 “ somuch as 25000 Families of them. repaired
 “ into *Britain*; so Dreadful was the Approach
 “ of the *English*.

The only Fault King *Henry* seems to have
 been Guilty of, was, in prosecuting things too
 far, it being inconsistent with the Interest of *Eng-*
land, to make an entire Conquest of *France*, to-
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wards which he made so great a Progress, that he was declared Heir Apparent to the Crown, and his Son King *Henry VI.*th Crowned King of *France* in *Paris*, which we held Sixteen or Seventeen Years.

*Edward IV.*th. coming to the Crown, in the Year 1473, he laid Claim to the Crown of *France*, and resolved to assert his Title against *Lewis* the XI. and for which he made great Preparation. All things now in a readiness, "King *Edward* repaired to *Dover*, and there "Embarked himself for *Calis*, with the greatest "Army that ever from *England* set Sail into "France; for he had in his Company 1500 Noble Men, and Men at Arms, all of them "Mounted, and most of them Barbed, who "with the Archers on Horseback also made "up the Number of 15000 *Horse*, besides a great "Number of Footmen, and others to pitch "Tents, to attend the Artillery, and enclose "their Camps. — Before the King's Departure from *England*, he had sent *Garter King* "at Arms, with a Letter of Defiance; "whose Contents demanded no less than the "whole Realm of *France*, which if he refused "he threatened to Invade his Dominions, with, "Fire and Sword. This Letter received, and "Read in Secret by *Lewis* himself, he privately "sent for, and conferred with the Herald, telling "him, it was not *Edward*, but *Burgundy*, that "raked abroad those dying Cinders; who as "a Man discomfited and unfurnished for War, "would draw in the *English*. — And lastly with

" with the gift of three Hundred Crowns, and
 " the promise of 1000 more, he instigated the
 " Herald to Work a Peace. *Gar*ter very thank-
 " fully took the *French* Gold, and counselled
 " *Lewis*, to send a Herald to his Master King
 " *Edward*, to demand a safe conduct for Confe-
 " rence, and so openly rewarded with 30 Elks
 " of Crimson Velvet he departed. — The
 " Peace thus resolved upon, betwixt the Kings
 " of *England* and *France*, the Conditions thereof
 " were, that the *French* King shou'd forthwith
 " pay 73000 Crowns of Gold; that the *Dauphin*
 " should Marry the Princess *Elizabeth*, the King's
 " Eldest Daughter, &c. This Peace was so ac-
 " ceptable to King *Lewis*, that he sent 16000
 " Crowns to be distributed among the *English*
 " Soldiers, with Plate and great Presents to
 " Men of any Sort.

Upon *Charles* the VIII. Marrying the Dutcheſs
 of *Britain*. King *Henry* the 7th, resolved to assert
 his Title to the Crown of *France*; accordingly he
 made preparation for War against *France*, " as
 " loath to deceive the expectation of his own
 " People, who had so largely contributed;
 " chiefly the City of *London*, out of which in
 " those Days he received for his Furniture al-
 " most 10000 Pounds from the Commoners, and
 " two Hundred Pounds besides from every
 " Alderman; where the same King cou'd not
 " but with some difficulty Levie in the 3^d Year of his
 " Reign, a Loan of 4000 l. His Wisdom there-
 " fore foresaw that in giving over the Invasion of
 " *France*, he shou'd sloathfully abandon a Goodly oc-
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" cation of making himself universally acceptable to his
 " People. He had with him besides the Flower
 " of his Nobility and Captains, answerable
 " Numbers of his People, fit for the Service;
 " — But it's needless to weary our selves with
 " long Relations of a short Voyage; for King
 " Henry before he set out of *England*, was secret-
 " ly dealt withal, by the Lord Cordes Gover-
 " nour of *Hainault*, according to Instructions on
 " the *French* King's behalf to accept of Condi-
 " tions; which till *Bologne* was besieged, (as now
 " by him it was) was not known. The Ig-
 " norance of this Mystery made many forward
 " Gentlemen to Mortgage their Lands; and
 " run into much Debt for their fuller and bra-
 " ver Furniture, in Hopes to get great matters
 " in this War, whereof to their Grief they
 " found themselves deceived. — But his Wis-
 " dom in this right weighty Action was chiefly emi-
 " nent in this, that he wou'd not enter into any Treaty
 " till he was in the Field; and that with such a
 " Puissance as was likely enough to force his own Con-
 " ditions, nor suffer the least Sign of his secret willing-
 " ness to Peace, or inward doubt of Troubles at Home,
 " to creep out at any Crany or Chink, of his Discourse or
 " Carriage. — It was concluded, that Henry
 " shou'd not quit his Claim to *France*; but that
 " for a Peace, which by the Contract was
 " only to continue, during the two Kings Lives,
 " Charles of *France* shou'd pay in present, to Henry
 " for his Charges in that War, 745000 *l.* Ducats,
 " (that is, 186250 Sterling) and 25000 Crowns
 " Yearly; towards the expence he had hereto-
 fore

“ fore been at in aiding the *Britains*, which (by
 “ the *English* called Tribute) was duly paid
 “ all this King’s Reign ; and also to *Henry* his
 “ Son ; till the whole Debt was run out, there-
 “ by to preserve Amity with *England*.

King *Henry VIIIth* coming to the Throne,
 laid Claim to the Crown of *France*, as his Pre-
 decessors had done : He landed 8000 Men in
Biscay, in order to Invade *France* on that side,
 being then in League with *Spain* ; but they hav-
 ing no Horse, and the *Spaniards* not supply-
 ing them therewith, or other Necessaries, the
 Army Mutined and returned Home ; the King
 not being discouraged thereby, Landed with
 an Army himself, in Person, in *France*, and
 with the Emperour *Maximilian* (who cou’d not
 yeild him that assistance he expected) at the
 Head of 50000 Men laid siege to *Therouenne*,
 near which he beat the *French*, whereupon the
 Town Surrendred ; then he laid siege to *Tour-*
nay, which Capitulated and Surrendred. Du-
 ring the King’s being in *France*, the *Scots* broke
 into *England*, with a great Army ; but were
 Routed by the Earl of *Surry*, and their King,
 and 8000 Men Slain ; after which a Peace was
 concluded, by which King *Henry* was not on-
 ly to keep *Tournay* (which was then a very
 Populous Place) but *Lewis* the *XIIth*. obliged
 to pay 600000 Crowns to *Henry*, 400000 of
 which was to be deducted for the Portion of
 the Princess *Mary* the King’s Sister, who by that
 Agreement was to be Married to the *French* King,
 which Marriage being consummated, in a little
 time

time *Lewis* the XII.th. the *French* King Died, and *Francis* the First succeeded, between whom and King *Henry*, some Seeds of Division were Sown. It was at last agreed, he shou'd give his Daughter *Mary* in Marriage to the *Dauphin*, and that *Tournay* shou'd be restored upon Condition that *Francis* paid 260000 Crowns for the Portion of the Princess. There was then an Interview between the two Kings, between *Ardes* and *Guines*, where King *Henry* caused the Figure of an Archer, to be placed over his Tent Door with these Words; *he that Accompanies or joyns with me, is Master*: Giving the *French* King to understand that his Intention was to be Arbitrator of *Christendom*. Yet after all this, new Quarrels arose between the two Kings. upon which King *Henry* sent the Duke of *Norfolk* into *France*. with about 40000 Men; where he took many Places, and brought a great Terror upon *Paris* it self: After which he sent the Duke of *Suffolk* into *France*, who took many Places, and the King himself in Person went into *France*, Beleaguer'd *Bologne*, and took it; at the siege of which he had of his own proper Troops, 44000 Foot and 3000 Horse, all well Cloathed. They drew after them, says Doctor *Heylin*, 100 great Pieces besides small ones; and for Conveyance of their Ordnance, Baggage, and other Necessaries, no fewer than 25000 draught Horses. At length the *French* King Suing for an accommodation they brought the King to promise to restore *Bologne* in Eight Years; upon condition that
the

the *French* King should give him 800000 Crowns, whereof 100000 were to be paid him Annually. During these Wars the King made a right good use of his Fleet, with which he all along grievously Afflicted the Coasts of *Picardy*, *Normandy* and *Britain*, of which a brief Account shall be given as it stands in our own Histories.

“ *Edward Howard*, Lord High Admiral, being before *Portsmouth*, made forth again to Sea; and directing his Course towards *Britain*, on *Trinity Sunday* arrived at *Bertham Bay* with Twenty great Ships, and suddenly set his Men on Land, and there won a Bulwark. Then the Lord High Admiral passed 7 Miles into the Country, Burning and wasting Towns and Villages ——— On the 23^d Day of *May*, being *Monday*, he Landed in the Morning; and Commanded to burn the House of the Lord *Piers Morgan*, with the Town of *Conquest*, and divers other Places. On the first of *June* He Landed in *Croyton Bay*, and committed great Spoil: After this Application was made to the Admiral, that it might please him to surcease his Cruel kind of War, in burning Towns and Villages; but the Admiral told them, he was sent to make War, and not Peace: Then they desired a Truce for Six Days, but it would not be Granted, and to their reproof the Admiral told them, that Gentlemen ought to defend their Country by Force, rather than to sue for Peace; and thus he sent them away; and afterwards

" afterwards hearing there were Ships of War
 " on the Sea, he coasted from thence along the
 " Coasts of *Normandy*, still Scouring the Sea,
 " so that no Enemy durst appear ; during which
 " divers Ships were sent into the North Seas, un-
 " der the conduct of Sir *Edward Ichinham*, *John*
 " *Lewis*, *John Loveday*, and others. After this
 " the King prepared Men and Ships ready to
 " go to Sea, under the Command of Sir *An-*
 " *tony Oughtred*, Sir *Edward Ichinham*, *William Sid-*
 " *ney*, and divers other Gentlemen, and orde-
 " red them to join the Admiral at *Portsmouth*,
 " where the King came himself and treated
 " them. Then they Sailed for the Coasts of
 " *France*, and near *Brest* fought and beat the *French*
 " Fleet, after which the Admiral made to Sea
 " again, " and Scoured all along the Coasts of
 " *Britain*, *Normandy* and *Picardy*, taking many
 " *French* Ships, and burning such as they could
 " not well bring away with them. All this
 " Winter the King's Navy kept the Seas, and
 " Spoiled the *French* Men on their Coasts, so
 " that they were every foot Afflicted with the
 " *English*, and wist not which way to Remedy it.
 " A poor Village called *Brightelmston* in *Sussex*,
 " was burnt by the *French*. The Lord High Ad-
 " miral offended with this proud part of the
 " *French* Men, in making such Attempt upon
 " the *English* Coast, sent Sir *John Wallop* to Sea
 " with divers Ships, which Sailing to the Coast
 " of *Normandy*, Landed there, and burnt one
 " and Twenty Towns and Villages, with divers
 " Ships in the Haven of *Treport*, *Scaples*, and else
 " where.

“ where. The *French* King perceiving what
 “ Losses he had sustained by the Wars against
 “ *England*, and doubting lest one ill Luck shou’d
 “ follow in the Neck of another determined
 “ to make suit for Peace, upon which a Peace
 ensued, as has been observed before ; and when
 the War broke out again, which was in the
 time of the Emperor *Charles Vth.* who was
 then in *England*, the King ordered his Fleet
 to Sea, whereupon “ the Earl of *Surry* Lord
 “ High Admiral, the Lord *Fitzwater*, the Ba-
 “ ron *Cursen* &c. went to Sea with a Fleet of
 “ 180 great Ships, under pretence only to
 “ Scower the Narrow Seas for safeguard of
 “ the Emperor *Charles Vth.* and having Land-
 “ ed the Emperor safe in *Spain*, upon his re-
 “ turn Landed 7000 Men, about Five Miles
 “ from *Morlaix* in *Britain*, which he took and
 “ Pillaged, and burnt 16 or 17 Ships in the
 “ Harbour ; and when he had Rised the Town
 “ thoroughly, the Earl returned with his Army
 “ towards his Ships, burning the Villages by
 “ the way, and all that Night lay on Land.
 “ On the Morrow after they took to their
 “ Ships, and came safe to *Cows*. In this War
 the *French* made an attempt upon the Isle of *Wight*,
 and about *Portsmouth*, “ whereupon the Lord
 “ High Admiral meaning to Revenge their
 “ *Bravado*, and presumptuous Attempts made at
 “ *Portsmouth*, and in the Isle of *Wight*, appoa-
 “ ched to the Coast of *Normandy*, and Landed
 “ with 6000 Men at *Treport*, burnt the Suburbs
 “ of that Town, with the *Abby*, and certain
 Villages

" Villages and Houses thereabouts, and also
 " destroyed Thirty Ships and a Bark in the
 " Haven ; and after they had wrought their
 " Pleasures they returned to the Sea, and so
 " Home, not having lost past 14 Persons in the
 " Execution of this whole Enterprize ; and
 without all dispute, King *Henry* the VIIIth.
 gave a general Liberty to the Subject, to com-
 mit what Spoil they cou'd upon the Enemy
 by Sea, paying him the usual Duties: For
 " while such things were doing about *Bologne*
 " and other Places, the Ships of the West Coun-
 " try, and other Coasts of this Realm, waisted
 " abroad on the Seas, and took to the Number
 " of three Hundred and odd Ships, so that the
 " *Gray-Friers* Church in *London* was full of Wine,
 " the *Austin-Friers* full of Herrings and other Fish.

We shall now shew how, and by what means,
 the Prerogative of the Crown, and Liberties
 of the People, came at first to be Violated,
 and *Europe* deprived or bereft of its Ballance ; and
 then proceed to give an account of the ill con-
 duct, and management of this and the late War.

Upon the Death of King *Charles* Ist. (who
 was Murdered by the Parliament Army, at
 his own Pallace-gate, under pretence of Justice,
 to the Terror and Amazement of all the World)
 the *Scots* were very Zealous and active in their
 endeavours to bring King *Charles* the II^d. to the
 Throne, to which end they raised great Armies ;
 yet nothing they, or indeed any of the Kings
 Friends undertook in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*,
 prospered, but were all broke and Routed by

Oliver Cromwel, “ who was one of those Men,
 “ his very Enemies cou’d not condemn without
 “ commending him at the same time ; for he
 “ cou’d never have done half that Mischief with-
 “ out great parts of Courage, Industry, and
 “ Judgment: In a Word, as he was guilty of ma-
 “ ny Crimes, against which Damnation is de-
 “ nounced, and for which Hell Fire is prepar-
 “ ed, so he had some good Qualities, which
 “ have caused the Memory of some Men in all
 “ Ages to be celebrated, and he will be look’d
 “ upon by Posterity as a brave wicked Man,
 who was a Terror to most *European* Princes (the
French dreaded him, courted his Favour and ob-
 tained it) and a great Scourge to the three
 Kingdoms: But he severely Chastised the *Scots*,
 who had been so far successful as to Ruin the
 Church of *England*, but never able to establish
 Presbytery in this Kingdom. Heaven had de-
 creed better things, and in the midst of Judg-
 ment remembred Mercy. For when the King
 had no Footing in *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*,
 but was beat out of all, and even in a despond-
 ing Condition, then did the Providence of God
 wonderfully appear in restoring the King and
 the Church without Bloodshed, when neither of
 them had any Ability to help themselves, or
 any assistance from foreign Powers. All which
 came to pass in the Year 1660, after almost
 Twenty Years of Disorder and Confusion, to
 the astonishment of the European World, and
 unexpressable Joy and Satisfaction of the
 whole Kingdom, all Parties contributing there-
 unto

unto. Yet no sooner was King *Charles* the Second seated upon his Throne, but his Ministers, to serve their own sinister ends, or to make themselves ealie, sought means how to corrupt the Constitution of the Government, which under pretence of Service to the King they unhappily effected, by introducing the leading Members of the House of Commons into Publick Employments; and giving Pensions to others, which was pernicious to the King and Kingdom, and of which the King was Sensible when it was too late. Tho' all things went smooth for a time, yet by degrees it created such Factions in the House of Commons, and consequently through the whole Kingdom, that the King knew not which way to turn himself: For "the Factions he himself had given countenance to, grew too hard for him, and tore him almost to pieces; sometimes in the Favouring of one Party, and sometimes of another, without steadiness of his own, or Confidence enough in any of his Servants to guide him, through those perplexities that cou'd not have been brought upon him but by his own consent; which indeed was true; but it was as we said before by the advice and instigation of his Ministers, who had raised an Evil Spirit they cou'd not lay, nor the King himself till he had devested himself of great part of the Crown Lands, and put most of the considerable Employments in the Government, into the Hands of Members of Parliament, who by that Act invaded the Prerogative of the Crown,

Crown, and in effect took the Administration of the Government out of the King's Hand, the Executive Power or Administration of the Government being wholly in the King's Hand, and the Representatives of the People not at all concerned therein, except Privy Councillors, and others near the Throne, the Law having otherwise provided for them. However the Power of the House of Commons is, and always was great, for the House of Commons is the Grand-Inquest of the Nation, which enables them to look and enquire into Publick Miscarriages, and no Publick Money can be raised but it must have it's first rise in that House, nay " *the disposition as well as granting Money by Act of Parliament hath ever been in the House of Commons.* Which gives them a mighty Influence upon the whole Governmen, the more in regard the Law has lodged a power in them, to accuse and impeach Publick Ministers, if they find them remiss in their Duty or guilty of Male Administration. To that end at the first opening of a Session of Parliament, the House, of Commons always appointed a Committee of Grievances, to hear and receive the Complaints of the People, and to inspect into the Actions of Publick Ministers, whom they often times accused and brought to Justice. In the Reign of King *Edward* the First, the Judges and others were censured in Parliament, and by the King, to whose Mercy they were left, severely Fined. In the Reign of King *Henry VIII*th. *Empson* and *Dudly*, were Accused in Parliament, and

and both of them Executed. In the Reign of King *James* the First, the Lord *Bacon*, Lord Chancellor of *England*, was Accused in Parliament for giving way to, or winking at the Corrupt Practices of his Servants; and all his Learning and Interest, not able to support him. In the Reign of King *Charles* the First, Doctor *Manwaring*, and others were Censured in Parliament, and in other Reigns many other Persons were Accused in Parliament (too long here to relate) for Violating the Law, Misleading their Prince, or Corrupt Practices in the Government; all, or most of which suffered Death, or were severly Fined, one or other of which was unavoidable so far as they were guilty; for the Nature of Man is such as not to be kept within due Bounds without Laws, and Laws are all together insignificant without the Sanctions of Rewards and Punishments, whereby Men may be Compelled to the observance of them; for as Doctor *Sherlock* says in his Discourse of Divine Providence, The good Government of the World requires the defence and protection of Mankind, from Violence and unjust oppression, and the most exemplary Vengeance executed upon such Private, or Publick Oppressors is a great Act of goodness, and a Deliverance to the Oppressed. Yet now ever since Members of Parliament have taken Publick Employments upon them, we have had no Committee of Grievances, or Trade more than in Name; and neither Prince or People have had any Justice in or out of Parliament, against those who have been guilty of Corrupt and Male Administration, even those

those who prompted and excited King *James*, to overthrow the Constitution of the Government, in Church and State, and pushed him on to those very Measures he took, were never Punished, or ever so much as called in Question, but the People miserably oppressed on every Hand, and those who laid Publick Crimes before the House of Commons (as many did) Persecuted to Death. But to proceed; Upon the Death of King *Charles* the Second, King *James* the Second came to the Throne, with an Universal Applause notwithstanding his Religion, and was highly Carrest and Address'd by all Parties, his Majesty having declared to the whole Kingdom, he wou'd Support and Maintain the Constitution of the Government, in Church and State, as it was Established by Law, and never desired to be greater than the Law made him; and for a time justly kept his Word; but through Evil Advice took such Measures as put the Nation under a Necessity of taking up Arms to preserve their Religion, Liberty, and Property, which they did upon the Arrival of the Prince of *Orange*, who came to our Rescue, when we were at the very brink of Ruin; and so soon as he came to *London*, by an unanimous consent, the Administration of the Government was put into his Hands, and the whole Nation Obeyed him, which caused King *James* to leave the Kingdom, and made *Tyrconel* tremble to see so great an Alteration of Affairs in *England*. He was then Governour of *Ireland* for King *James* and

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and in no Condition or Capacity at all to defend himself, but daily expected to be Attackt. the Reduction of *Ireland* being of the greatest Consequence and Importance to the safety and well-being of this Kingdom. All the Protestant Nobility, and Gentry of that Kingdom, were then in *England*, and made humble suit to the Prince (as well before as after he came to the Throne) and Prayed, they their Families and Estates might not be exposed to Ruin, but that some speedy Care might be taken to reduce *Ireland*, which they plainly made appear was easy to be done, and offered to undertake the Matter themselves, if they might have a few Men and Ten Thousand Arms, and greatly Importuned the Council about it ; but all to no purpose, for nothing was done therein till almost all was lost, and not to be retrieved without the Expence of much Blood and Treasure.

In the mean time the *Irish* Troops here in *England*, (which were about Ten Thousand Men, and had been in the Service of King *James*) were Disbanded and Disarmed, and suffered to go for *Ireland* ; and the better to fit and prepare the Minds of Men for War, all possible Care was taken to make the *Irish* Odious and Hateful to the People, which occasioned that Foolish and Scandalous Out-Cry in the Night, *the Irish are cutting the Peoples Throats*, which Cry running through the whole Kingdom, at one and the same time, plainly shews the Generali-ty of the Gentlemen of *England* (who In-

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fluence and govern the People, and are all generally speaking, Members of the Church of *England*) were concerned in the Matter, and designed then to throw the Nation into a long and heavy War, to which the Evil Example of such as had been in Publick Employments, and their own Ambition and Avarice pushed them forward, the Nation being then Rich, and the People (whom they look'd upon no otherwise, than as a Beast of Burthen) willing to undergo any Charge, to secure their Liberties and Property, not being sensible of the Hard and Cruel Usage, which was prepared for them to undergo.

To proceed; the Convention being met at *Westminster*, pursuant to the Prince's Order, it was then declared, King *James* had abdicated the Government, and the Throne was become Vacant; whereupon *the Prince and Princess of Orange*, were Recognized and Crowned King and Queen of *England*, which soon dispersed the Dread and Fears the Nation lay under, of being swallowed up by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and possessed the Minds of the People, with the Thoughts of being mighty secure and Happy, under their Majesties Government, in which alas! they were wonderfully mistaken; for the chief Care and Business of those who were in Places of Publick Trust, was how to raise the War to a Height, in which they had wonderful Success; for in *Ireland* things had quite another Face, than what they had Five or Six Months before, the Earl of
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Tyrconnel had received great supplies of Men, Money and Ammunition from *France*, and had then a great Army on Foot, with which he Garrisoned most of the strong Towns in *Ireland*, and was possessed of the whole Kingdom, all but *London-Derry*, which he Blockt up and besieged many Months; at last Relief was sent under the Command of *Colonel Kirk*, who lay hovering about the Place, two or three Months, and never attempted to relieve it; and when it was relieved, it was done with the greatest ease imaginable. After which *Doctor Walker*, (who was a Minister in the North of *Ireland*, and had buoyed up the People of *Derry*, to a resolution to defend themselves) came here to Town, where we had often opportunity to discourse with him about that siege, which he often times sadly bewailed, and said there perished in that Town, at least Six Thousand People through want and distress, who might have been all preserved if they had been relieved in time. Soon after the relieving of *Derry* *Duke Schomberg* landed in *Ireland* with an Army, and Encamped and Intrenched himself at *Dundalk*, where he lay so long that it's said he lost at least 6000 of his Men, without fighting the Enemy: The raising of his Camp was one of the most lamentable sights that ever was beheld. It seems, and was said, *English* Men did not then understand fighting, but must be trained to War by degrees. Yet the next Year *King William* himself in Person, went into *Ireland* with an Army, and at the *Boine* routed the

Irish Army, and laid siege to *Limrick*; but the Season of the Year being far spent, he raised the siege and went for *England*, and left General *Ginkle* to finish the War in *Ireland*; the Reduction of which cost more *English* Blood and Treasure, than wou'd have served to have brought the *French* King to a Submission, if the War had been duly and justly prosecuted; but that was carefully avoided, as a thing would soon put an end to the War, which was a Harvest to all those that were in Places of Publick Trust, who after the Reduction of *Ireland*, were at a great stand, to know how or which way to prolong the War, and employ the Fleet so as not to offend or disgust the People, whose Favour was always carest, and who at that time seemed very uneasie; the Maritim Coast of *France* was not Attackt, having some notion or remembrance, as it were by Tradition, and not otherwise, of the great and Glorious Actions performed by their Ancestors; and the humour of the People was at that time, so general for the Attacking *France* by Sea that it cou'd not be avoided. Therefore General *Talmash* was sent with about 7000 Men to *Camaret Bay*, to which place he was by his Orders obliged to Steer his Course, and land contrary to Reason and the Practice of all Nations in the World, and the Business was so managed, that every body cou'd tell where they were bound, and publickly Discoursed the Matter, which had Success answerable to the management, and the intent for which
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the General was sent, that is, to be knockt o'th' Head, (of which he was sensible, and declared as much, but said he could not in Honour avoid it) as accordingly fell out, for the *French* (who without dispute knew to what Place he was bound ; besides it was a vain and ridiculous Attempt, to send 7000 Men to Attack *Brest*) lay encamped with 14 or 15000 Men ready to receive him at his Landing, which they did but very Rudely ; for they wounded the General, who Died of his Wounds, and Killed several Hundreds of his Men ; who in effect and really in Fact, were all Murdered by *English*-men here at Home ; but it cou'd not be help'd : Nothing less being able to convince the People of the Foolish Notion (for so it was rendered) of Attacking *France* by Sea, of which this Action at *Camaret Bay*, perfectly cured them.

Then the Fleet (which was annually a vast Charge to the Kingdom, and must be Employed somewhere) was sent to attend the Boom Vessels that Boomed *Diep*, which being for the most part laid in Ashes, was accounted a wonderful Exploit. The Fleet again attended in Booming *St. Maloes*, which signified nothing ; and People began then to exclaim against the Nations Money being spent to so little purpose. Therefore our Fleet was sent to the assistance of our great *Allie* the King of *Spain*, to secure his Coasts from being insulted by the *French* Fleet, to which end they remained in *Spain* a considerable time, and it was rendred here

here at Home as a mighty piece of Service, while the *French* (who in the mean time sat secure at Home, and took a vast Number of our Merchant Men, even in the very Chanel) lookt upon us with contempt, and other Nations laughed us to Scorn.

To proceed ; during our Misemploying the Fleet, the King went every Year with a great Army into *Flanders*, (on which side the *French* had a Multitude of strong Towns) where our Men fought against Stone Walls ; and tho' it's true, the King and his Men, did many things that were very brave, yet nothing that had, or cou'd have any tendency towards ending the War, more than in wasting and consuming the Nations Treasure ; for the *French* for the most part Acted offensively all the time of the late War, no part of *France* being touched (more than has been related) all the time of the late War ; and when we cou'd carry on the War no longer, a dishonourable Peace ensued, made up not by our Plenipotentiary, (who was then at the Congress) but by — with Marshal *Boufflers*, as it were under hand, and *England* forced to sit down, with the Expence and Loss of near Sixty Millions of Money, the Truth of which no body can deny.

But now how or which way, so vast a Treasure cou'd be wasted and consumed, in about 9 Years time seems strange, and a thing as it were altogether impossible, notwithstanding the ill Conduct and management of the War ; being more Money than had been levied upon
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the Subject, in Five Hundred Years before
 But whoever considers the Actions of the Representatives of the People, won't at all wonder at it : For no sooner came King *William* to the Throne, but Members of the House of Commons got most of the considerable Employments in the Government, into their Hands ; some Members had Two, Three, and Four several Employments, in which they Acted without Controle, and did what they pleased, and feared nothing but being supplanted by other Members ; to prevent which they Fortified themselves so well as they cou'd in the Favour of the People. Whilst those Members of Parliament, that were out of Employment, and thought themselves to be as deserving as they, exposed them to the People, as a parcel of Whigs, Phanaticks, &c. that were always Enemies to Monarchy, and wou'd overthrow the Church of *England* ; they on the other Hand that were in Publick Employments, said they were true Sons of the Church of *England*, and those who stood up, or pretended to stand up so much for the Church of *England* beyond other Men, were Tories, Highfliers, &c. And only wanted an opportunity to get into Places of Publick Trust, to overthrow the Government, and introduce Popery ; or if any got into Employment, that had been in the Service of King *James*, or that in the Convention, had shewed any aversion to the Revolution, (as divers such there were, and had as little Humanity

as the rest) then a great Out-cry was made, the Tories were got into Publick Employments and wou'd Ruin the King and the Church, and Introduce Popery and Arbitrary Power; besides all which those Members of Parliament, who were out of Employment, had another way to expose those Members that were in Employments (for all opportunities were taken to supplant one another, and to amuse and deceive the People) by rendering them Sneakers, Trimmers, &c. Men that wou'd sacrifice their Country for an Employment.

Thus both Parties pretended the Interest of the Church of *England*, and the good of the Nation, yet if once they got into Publick Employment, all the Arguments in the World cou'd not convince them the Church of *England* was in Danger, or the People under any pressures; but no sooner were they outed of their Employments (which often hapned) than they became male-content, and believed the Church and Nation to be in a World of Danger; thus *both Parties made a stalking Horse of the Church of England, the Church being with them never in Danger, but when they were out of Employment:* So that whoever was in Power of either Party, the Church of *England* was still in Danger, and they never true to any Party, but went from one side or Party to another, as they hapned to be in or out of Employment. In the mean time all possible care was taken by both Parties, to gain the Affections of the People, for which way soever they swayed

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or went, that Party for a time was sure to be uppermost, the King being under Necessity of putting them into Places of Publick Trust, who raised those Popular heats, thereby to allay the Noise and Clamour of the People; which caused a continual Convulsion in the State, for both Parties to gain their point, by Mercenary Pens, perpetually vilified and reproached one another, which begot a great Faction in the Church of *England*, even among the Clergy, and made the Nation, move Swag, or Sway, (as it has done ever since her Majesty came to the Throne) sometime on one side, and sometimes on the other; and this was the State and Condition of the People, and Nation all the time of the late Reign.

In the mean time the King was in as bad or worse condition than the People, and fell under such Circumstances as broke his Heart; for in the shifting and changing of Hands, he could never give Satisfaction, let who would be in Power, but was always rendered a Favourer of Presbytery, and no Friend to the Church. So to make himself easie, he was liberal to those who under the Mask of Religion, were struggling and contending for the Uprighteous Mammon, insomuch that he gave away almost all the Crown Lands, upon which the King's of *England*, used to Live with great Magnificence, and before his Death, was forced to become an humble Suiter (if we may so say) to the House of Commons, to make Provision for support of the Civil List. And
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this was the Fruits of Introducing Members of Parliament, into Publick Employments. That is, *near Sixty Millions of Money Spent and Consumed, most of the Crown Lands swallowed up, and the Charge of the Civil List, thrown a Burthen upon the People's Shoulders, and all done in about Nine or Ten Years time: And the King's inferiour Servants at last sent a Begging.*

Machevil (who was as great an Enemy to Tyranny and Injustice in any Government, as any Man was then, or is now, if we may believe what he Writes in Vindication of himself, and the Character the late Earl of Clarendon gives him) says, *a Man had better be a Dog, than be Subject to those Passions and Appetites, which possess all unjust Ambitions, and Tyrannical Persons.*

To proceed; upon the Death of King *William*, of Glorious Memory, Her present Majesty Queen *Ann*, came to the Throne, to the great and Universal Satisfaction of the three Kingdoms, and no sooner was She seated upon the Throne, but She was Involved in the present War, in the prosecution of which the same unhappy Measures were taken, as in the late Reign. Great Sums of Money given to support the Circle of *Swabia*, *Franconia*, the Duke of *Savoy*, &c. and the Fleet (which was annually a vast Charge to the Kingdom) sent into the *Mediterranean*, Seven or Eight Hundred Leagues from our own Coast, where they did no Service; but continued so long, that a great many brave Ships, with all the Men Perished in the Storm, which wou'd otherwise in Course
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have been laid up a Month or two before. Next Year our Fleet with a great many Troops on board were sent to *Spain*, to Attack *Cales*; but that Action Miscarrying, the next Year the greatest part of our Fleet, with many Thousand Men was sent to *Portugal* to Attack *Spain* on that side, during which our Fleet took *Gibraltar*, in defence of which much Blood and Treasure has been spent; but our Troops performed nothing in *Portugal*, whereupon several Thousand Men, more were sent under the Command of the Earl of *Peterborough*, and the greatest part of our Fleet, under the Command of Sir *Cloudestly Shovel*, who some time after Sailed for the Straights, and was followed by the Earl of *Peterborough*, with a great Fleet of Transport Ships; on board which he had 19 Battalions of Foot, and 1300 Horse, besides Cannon, Bombs, &c. and made his Course to *Barcelona*, which he besieged, and took all the Province of *Catalonia*, except *Roses*: In the mean time the *Portuguese* did nothing at the siege of *Badajox*, or any where else: It seems they do not understand the Art of War, but must be trained to it by degrees: However they know how to receive *English* Money, and will continue so to do, till the Nation grows weary of it, which in a little time, it must needs be. " *Portugal* and *Savoy* are " two Allies of the greatest consequence to " us, who have no strength to resist the force " that will be poured in upon them, but as " they hope to be supported by the Treasure,

“ the Fleet and the assistance of *England*; for it's plain our prosecuting the War against *France* in *Spain*, is at least five times more Charge to us, than it is to the *French*, besides the ill consequence that attends the exposing our Trade, Misemploying our strength, wasting and consuming our Men and Shipping: so that it must be acknowledged we are an unhappy People, and make other Nations so as well as our selves. Those who please to peruse the following part of this Discourse, will be fully convinced of the Truth thereof.

For whilst we thus Misemployed our Fleet, the strength and Glory of our Isle, the *French* King poured great Armies into *Germany*, which he hazzarded and oppressed, and brought the Emperor's Affairs to a low condition, which made the *Hungarians* and the Elector of *Bavaria* take Arms, who together with the *French*, committed great Spoil in the Emperor's *Hereditary* Countries, and other Parts of *Germany*, in burning Towns; &c. And had it not been for the Battle of *Blenheim* (in which the Duke of *Marlborough* won Immortal Honour) the Emperor had been totally Ruined; yet notwithstanding the Compleatness of that Victory, the reduction of *Bavaria*, &c. the Emperor and Empire, are now in as bad condition as before, and the *French* King as strong as ever he was; and *France* it self not touched, to the great Scandal and Reproach of the *English* Nation.

“ For he that Commands at Sea, may take
“ as much and as little of the War as he will,
whereas

“whereas those who are strongest by Land,
“are many times nevertheless in great straits;
which saying the Actions of all Ages have
verified.

The *Normans* by being strong at Sea, conquered the Kingdom of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and wrested out of the Hands of the *French* (who were then very strong and powerful by Land) an intire Province we now call *Normandy*, which together with the Sovereignty of *Britain*, they and their posterity enjoyed many Ages.

The *Danes* committed great Spoil and Ravage here in *England*, and never left it till they were possessed of the whole Kingdom.

In the late War the *Venetians* had with the *Ottoman* Port, they wrested out of the Hands of *Turks* (who were infinitely too strong for them by Land) the *Morea* (which is 175 Miles long, and 150 Miles broad, and hath divers strong Towns in it, which they besieged and took by force) meerly by Virtue of being strongest at Sea, and of which they are in possession at this Day.

Hanibal the *Carthaginian* General, oppressed *Italy* many Years together, and at the Battle of *Canne*, slew 42700 *Romans*, who finding all the Calamity and distress they fell under, came upon them (as it has done upon this Nation) through their own Neglect, in not making a right use of their strength at Sea (for the Sovereignty, of which they had before long contended with the *Carthaginians*)
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Equipt a Fleet, and sent *Scipio* with an Army to invade *Africk*, which he did, and soon obliged *Hanibal* to leave *Italy*, to defend his own Country, and by that very expedition, laid the Foundation of the Ruin of *Carthage*, and the future greatness of the *Roman* State; the *Carthaginians* being then necessitated to make a dishonourable Peace, that is, to deliver up all their Elephants, together with all their Ships and Gallies, excepting Ten, to make no War without leave of the *Romans*, to pay for the Charges of the War Ten Thousand Talents, which is two Millions sterling, besides other hard Conditions.

But any Man living may see the Advantage a Nation has in being strongest at Sea, by the descent made here in *England* by the Prince of *Orange*, who it was thought would have landed at *Burlington Bay*, which made *King James's* Army March into the North, but the Prince Landed in the West, and if he had come with a *Hostile* intent, what a deal of Mischief might he have done, before the King's Troops cou'd have come up to oppose him, the *Milvia* not being able to do it without the assistance of a good Body of regular Troops: And suppose when he had found himself not in a Condition to withstand the King's Troops (as he was not, but only as the whole Nation was in Arms, to support him, his Army consisting but of 14000 Men) he might have gone off, and committed the like Spoil else where if he had pleased, and all the Power
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of *England* was not able to have prevented him, that is, so long as he was strongest at Sea, which at that time he was. And all the World must acknowledge, if the *French* were as much Superior to us in strength at Sea, as we are to them, we shou'd soon be a Miserable People.

Therefore if we had the First or Second Year after this War broke out, Landed Thirty or Forty Thousand Men in *Normandy* or *Britain*, and every Fourth Man a Horseman, as in the Reign of King Henry the Vth they wou'd have kept their Footing, which wou'd have given the Emperor an opportunity to have put King Charles the IIIrd. into the possession of the Kingdoms of *Naples*, and *Sicily*, and the State of *Milan*, (the *Italians* and *Spaniards* would readily have received him, for their Prince, when they saw the War carried into the Bowels of *France*) both Nations having a much greater respect for the House of *Austria*, than they have for the House of *Bourbon*) and have prevented the Spoil and Ravage which has been committed in *Germany*, and *Italy* ; for the *French* King wou'd have been obliged to recal his Troops and Armies out of *Germany* and *Italy*, to defend his own Country, not being able with all his Power and force, to oppose and withstand our Troops and Shipping, only when we send Men on purpose to be knockt on th' Head, and we shou'd have been able constantly and speedily to supply and recruit them, with Men, Horse Arms and Ammunition,

Ammunition, and with Provision if need were, much cheaper, safer, and to better purpose, than sending them to *Portugal* to invade *Spain*, and thereby absolutely have fixed the War in *France*, which is the source or Fountain, from whence all *Europe's* misery proceeds. Or otherwise if those Troops sent to *Portugal*, had only been Employed under protection of the Fleet, we might have committed great Spoil, upon the *Maritime* Coasts of *Picardy*, *Normandy*, and *Britain*, and raised (to prevent Spoil) vast Contributions, and have Ruined most of the Enemy's Shipping and Trade in the Ocean ; for the *French* Fleet durst not have appeared in the Ocean, our Fleet with the *Dutch* Squadron, wou'd have been so much superior to them in force and number.

But we cannot, that is, we will not get any Footing, or so much as Land any Troops in *France* ; nothing will serve our turn, but prosecuting the War in *Spain*, and the *Spanish Netherlands*, against which we bend our main strength, and where we see the Enemy in a manner Impenetrable : Besides, the *Dutch* lie so much exposed they dare not put things to the Issue or event of a Battle, in the *Spanish Netherlands*, as they did in *Germany*, for fear of being swallowed up by the Enemy, having lost their ancient Barrier by the *French King's* seizing upon the *Spanish Netherlands*.

But admit we had taken two or three strong Towns in the *Spanish Netherlands*, it wou'd now avail little towards reducing the exorbitant
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Power of the *French* King, and without which *Europe* cannot be safe, as we have often said ; for in the late War, *Spain*, and all the *Territoires* belonging to that Crown, were all in the Hands of the King of *Spain*, who was then in League with the Confederates against *France*, notwithstanding which the *French* King for the most part acted offensively, all the time of the late War, (as has been observed before) took *Barcelona*. (of which the Prince *Darmstadt* was Governour for the King of *Spain*, with a great body of *German* Troops) and divers strong Towns in the *Spanish* *Netherlands*, which upon conclusion of the Peace he surrendered, more through foresight to oblige the *Spaniards*, than any real Necessity ; and seeing the confederates were not then able to protect they *Spaniards*, we can have little Reason to believe the *Grandeess*, and Nobility of *Spain*, will declare for his Catholick Majesty *Charles* the III^d. allowing them to have all possible Veneration for his Person and Government, but will rather Chuse to continue under the protection of *France*, so long as the *French* King remains in his full strength, and his *Territories* free from War, knowing by experience the *French* (who lie on the back of them) can pour in great Armies upon them, which they are no ways able to withstand, But suppose we should reduce *Spain*, to the Obedience of King *Charles* the Third (which is very improbable, and morally impossible, so long as the *French* King protects them, and can keep the War out of the Bowels of his own Country, and keeps his Footing in *Italy*,) we should then be but just, where we were
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when the late War first began, and have a new Work to begin, to beat the *French* out of the *Spanish Netherlands*: In the mean time who can tell but the Emperor, and Empire may sink under the weight and burden of the War, having suffered exceedingly, by this and the late War, and be forced to make a separate Peace, and leave us to our selves, as the Duke *Sawcy* did in the late War.

Therefore it's plain, the greatest and best General in the World, may lose his Honour, in prosecuting the War against *France*, in the *Spanish Netherlands*; and the Nation be Ruined for all Governments have their periods, and seldom or never make their Exit, but by and through their own Corruptions, with which this Nation is over-run, as it were with a Leporsie, and the Trade of the Kingdom in a miserable Condition; the Money that used to Circulate in Trade, being gone out of the Kingdom, or gotten into Banks, for which the Nation Pays extravagant Interest; yet there are considerable Sums of Money, the Nation is still Indebted upon account of the late War (called the Transport Debt contracted the beginning of the War) for which no Publick Security is yet given; besides divers Millions of Money, the Nation must inevitably be involved in Debt by the profuse and extravagant way of carrying on this War.

The States of Holland (who are Competitors with us in Trade) protect Trade, which we do not, and grow Rich by the War, and carried on a great and mighty Trade all the time of the late War. So it's possible the Dutch don't much care how long

the War continues upon the Foot it's carried on ; for they prefer the Interest of Trade (which we Trample upon) above all things. Our Loss is their Gain.

In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, the Trade of this Kingdom wonderfully Increased, and improved all her time, notwithstanding her Majesty was great part of her Reign Engaged in War, with a Prince much more Powerful than Her self. And when She came to the Throne, at least half the People of the Kingdom were *Roman* Catholicks, who in the foregoing Reign grievously persecuted the Protestants, and put several Hundreds of them to Death, purely upon the Account of Religion, yet her Majesty was so far from seeking Revenge, tho' they had brought her own Life in Danger, that she gave them by Proclamation, the free and open exercise of their Religion, and was otherwise very Indulgent to them: She permitted the Peers of that persuasion to sit in the House of Peers without acknowledging her Supremacy ; admitted Gentlemen of that Communion into the Commission of Peace, and a *Roman* Catholick Peer, was a Member of her Council to his Dying Day ; all which begat no heat in Parliament or among the People, but had a wonderful effect ; for in a few Years at least, two thirds of the *Roman* Catholicks came over to the Church of England. Her Majesty's Wisdom and Goodness was as remarkable in Her Administration in reference to civil Affairs, as it was in matters of Religion ; and to Her Dying Day, was true to her *Motto*, *Semper eadem* ; for her Ear was always open to Complaints, and no Pub

lick Minister in her time, durst presume to stop or stifle any Petition to Her preferred; nor would She suffer any Petition to be laid aside, for want of some body to speak to it, but She would have them all read; by which means She came to have a true Knowledge of Her Affairs, and always did Her People Justice, of which we have a remarkable Instance, in the Case of one *Carwarden*, who in his Petition to her Majesty set forth, She was wronged 2000 Pounds a Year in Her Customs, upon reading his Petition, one of the Council stood up, and told Her Majesty he was a poor projecting Fellow, and advised Her to reject his Petition, but her Majesty took him up sharply, and said he shou'd be heard, and if he offered any thing that did not become him She knew how to Correct him: Upon which he was heard and fully proved his Allegations, whereupon her Majesty gave him an Employment of 800 Pounds a Year. Yet now divers Persons who have done the Nation most exemplary Service, infinitely beyond what was done by Mr. *Carwarden*, and in Matters that have not in the least Reflected upon the Ministry, but hath been of great Use and Service to the Crown, and of which Posterity will reap the Advantage; yet they have had no Justice done them, but have been otherwise evil treated, and the Queen knows nothing at all of the Matter, which in great measure confirms what many men say, some Persons ingross all to themselves, and do what they please.

Therefore if Members of Parliament, had been in Publick Employments, in the Reign of
Queen

Queen *Elizabeth*, it's most probable they, and other Gentlemen, wou'd have been guilty of the like Evil Acts, and Enormities that have been committed in this Age, Men being naturally prone and apt to commit Acts of Violence and Oppression, when they can or may do it with Impunity, and in all probability had thrown the Nation into a Civil War; but there was a great *Harmony* in Parliament all her Reign, notwithstanding the 39th. Year of Her Reign, She refused to give the Royal assent to 48 Bills, which had passed both Houses of Parliament, and no contention for Employments, but Men were preferred according to their Deserts. Which plainly shews our heats and Factions in Parliament about Religion, hath proceeded from no other Cause, but Members of Parliament, continually struggling and contending for Employments; who ever considers the Actions of the Majority of the Representatives of the People, the last Parliament will find it so: The House of Commons it's true, very honourably appointed Commissioners to look into the Miscarriages of the late Reign, in which divers Gentlemen took great pains, and laid the whole Matter, before the House who represented the same to her Majesty, and then Published it to the whole Kingdom, by which account it appears no People or Nation in the World, that was at Peace within it self, was ever so defrauded and oppressed, as the People of *England* were in the late Reign, near Thirty Millions of Money having been, it may justly be presumed, consumed, wasted, and Embezeled in the late War; yet

yet it all came to nothing, but only served to make a Noise, and throw the L. R. and others out of Employments, not one of these Persons who were guilty of those Enormities having been Punished, tho' they were then, and are now all Liable to be prosecuted, and Punished for their Crimes, without being impeached in Parliament; yet all's buried and forgotten.

Therefore it's plain, its impossible for the Queen's Ministers to prosecute any Person, for Corrupt and Male Administration, so long as Members of Parliament are in Publick Employments; the consequence of which must needs be very fatal to this Nation; for it prompts and excites those who are now in Places of Publick Trust, to Act the same things over again, and leaves the People Naked and defenceless, the just management of the Treasury, being no security at all to them, as may be seen in the Case of Hore, in reference to the poor Sailors, besides divers other Instances we could give, and from the same Fountain, has all along proceeded the ill conduct and management of the War, "That is, the Governors who are few, will ever be forced "to follow the strength of the Governed, who are many; besides, at the first opening of the last Parliament, many Members of the House of Commons appeared mighty Zealous for the Interest of the Church of England, and were then called High Church-men, Jacobites, Papists, and what not; but getting into Employments, they changed Parties, the same Parliament, and have ever since been called Sneakers, &c. and things were carried the last Parliament so high between High church and Low-church, that they had well near put the Kingdom into a Flame and Her Majesty forced to be all the while a Melancholy Spectator thereof.

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*Why dost thou shew me Iniquity, and cause me to behold
Grievance, for spoiling and Violence is before me, and there
are that raise up Strife and contention; therefore the Law is
Slackned, and Judgment doth never go forth.*

God Almighty never afflicts any People or Nation, but
with design or intent that those who come after should
take warning thereby. Therefore it will be very Mate-
rial and Necessary for us to look back somewhat into
the Actions of the People and Nation, in the late Civil
War.

Upon the breaking out of the War, between the King
and Parliament, many Members of Parliament took Pub-
lick Employments upon them, some in the Army, "that
"the Nation might see they did not intend to embark
"them in Perils of War, whilst themselves sat secure at
"Home out of Gunshot; yet nevertheless, their taking
Employments begot, tho' it did not continue long, most
intollorable Factions in, and between both Houses of
Parliament, insomuch that in the very hight of the War,
they were even ready (if we may believe the late Earl of
Clarendon, and the Actions of those times) to fall into
Confusion, and disorder among themselves, "for all the
"personal Animosities imaginable, broke out in their
"Councils, and in their Armies, and the House of Peers,
"found themselves upon the Matter excluded from all
"Power or Credit, when they did not concur in all the
"demands made by the Commons, which made the
People openly and Publickly complain and say, "that
"it was no wonder there were such divisions among
"them in their Councils, when there was no Union in
"their Hearts; that the Parliament lay under many
"reproaches, not only among their Enemies, but with
"their best Friends, who were the more out of counte-
"nance, because they found the Aspersions and Impu-
"tations which their Enemies had laid upon them,
"were so well Grounded, that they could not wipe them
"off, that there was as great Pride, as great Ambition,
"as many private ends, and as little Zeal and Affection
"for the Publick, as ever they had imputed to the Court,
"that whilst they pretended at the Publick Cost, and
out

" out of the Purses of the Poor People, to make a
 " neral reformation, their chief Care was to grow Rich
 " and great themselves and that the City and Kingdom
 " Notice, with great Anxiety of mind, that all the Offices
 " of the Army, and all the profitable Offices of the King-
 " dom, were in the Hands of the Members of the two
 " Houses of Parliament, who whilst the Nation grew
 " Poor, as it must needs do under such insupportable
 " Taxes grew very Rich, and wou'd in a short time get
 " all the Money of the Kingdom into their Hands. And
 " that it cou'd not reasonably be expected; that such
 " Men who got so much, and enriched themselves to that
 " degree, by the continuance of the War, wou'd heartily
 " persue those ways, which wou'd put an end to it, the
 " end thereof must put an end their Exorbitant profit
 upon this great and general Out-cry of the People, the
 Parliament passed *the self-denying Ordinance*, which shut
 Members of Parliament out of all Employments, and
 soon put an end to their Feuds, and if they had then in
 that point, been so just to the King and themselves, as not
 to have suffered *Oliver Cromwel*, a Member of the House
 of Commons, to continue Lieutenant General of the Ar-
 my, they had never been insulted by their own Army, and
 poor unhapy King *Charles* the First had died in Peace. For
 how much loever the Parliament may be justly condemned
 for their ill usage of the King, yet they wou'd have restored
 him if they cou'd. *If Liberty undermine Prerogative, it will
 grow to Anarchy, and so to Confusion.*

But to Conclude, we are now Happy in this, we have
 a Parliament which has nothing to answer for, for past
 Evils, and upon whose Goodness and Justice, the People of
England must relie in the mean time. *The Church of
 England's in no Danger, or under any ill usage, either Clergy
 or People but what proceeds from its own Members.* Of which
 in due time, a further Account shall be given.

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